REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,197.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 17, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 3½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ARCOT," 1,781 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander JAMES SHARP, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	May 1875.	Leave Madras	June 1875.
„ Carwar	22	„ Cocanada	4
„ Karwâr	26	„ Visagapatam	7
„ Alleppy	26	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Calingapatam	8
„ Colombo	29	„ Gopalpore	8
„ Galle	30	„ Pallur	9
„ Negapatam	June 2	Arrives CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J AYRES, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	9
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Muscat	28	„ Fao	9
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Bushire	11
	June 1875.	„ Linga	14
„ Linga	1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Bushire	3	„ Jask	16
„ Fao	5	„ Gwadur	18
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	6	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 5 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 540 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander B. J. SCOTT, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th May 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at VERAVEL, Fort Beander, and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J AYRES, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875 at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. MALACCA, 392 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. L. GUY, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 20th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Burnee. Dewghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Rutnagherry. Vingorla.
Jaytapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DORAY, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 18th May at 4 P.M., instead of the As. 5,000 Bunder :—

Burnee. Vingurla.
Rutnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore. Carwar.
Malwan. Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Deck Passage
Suez	26	22	9	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Without Food.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 18TH MAY.

THE S. S. TEVIOT, W. C. NEILL, Commander, well known in the Indian and China Trades, will sail as above and is expected to make the passage as usual in 26 days. The "Teviot" has excellent First-class passengers accommodation and is provided with everything calculated to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A DOCTOR and STEWARDESS are carried.

Should a sufficient number of Second-class passengers offer, arrangements will be made to carry them at moderate rates.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
or
W. NICOL & CO,

Bombay, 26th April 1875. Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	
				May.
BARODA	W. Fentiman.	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perine.	2659	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.
				June.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2922	450	4th—Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brocks	3916	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gilson.	3723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	3383	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3686	600	2nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENBY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 15, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 17th May 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Rangoon and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENBY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT MACULLA, ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE fine Screw Steamer PALESTINE, 2,887 Tons, 300 H. P., Classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's will be despatched as above. She has superior accommodation for 25 1st Class Passengers and will make the run in 30 days. For Passage, &c., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
4, Church Lane.

S. S. "BELLONA,"
1,914 Tons, 300 H.P. nominal,
W. T. RHODES, Commander,
will sail hence for LIVERPOOL, about 25th May.

The "Bellona" has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers. The Saloon and Cabins being placed amidships are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

Fare..... Rs. 450 } Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 498 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knotts on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the THENAKIA ..2,107 Tons, 424 H.P., about 5th June.
EUROPA .....2,277 „ 424 „ „ 20th June
and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1875.

STEWARDESS REQUIRED for a Steamer sailing for London on 18th inst. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSENGER, OR SALE.

OFFERS for FREIGHT or for PURCHASE of the fine first-class Schooner NELLY, of 98 Tons, Registered, built at Plymouth, and lately coppered in September last, complete with all its belongings, and as at present lying in the Harbour, shall be received at the Office of the Undersigned. The same is open by Captain for inspection at any time during the day.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED WHEAT AND SEED.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 P.M., at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned.

About 1,500 Bags and a quantity of Loose Wheat more or less damaged.

22 Bags of Linseed more or less damaged.

Landed ex Steamer King Arthur.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A Deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance before delivery.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

PRINTING—DEMY—ROYAL, SUPER ROYAL—AND FOOLSCAP PAPER of various Qualities and Weights. Apply to BHICOO SAZBA & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

INDIAN SCENERY,
PHOTOGRAPHED BY J. SACHE,
10 BY 8, PICTURES, EACH Rs. 1-8.
SOUNDY & Co., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DISINFECTANTS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.
Antiseptic Fluid, prepared from McDougall's Disinfecting Powder, pint bottles, each	0 8
Ditto ditto ditto quart bottles, each	0 14
Ditto ditto ditto 2 gallon tins, each	5 0
Ditto ditto ditto 4 gallon tins, each	8 0
Bentley's Sol. Chloride of Lime, per bottle	2 4
Ditto ditto Soda ditto	2 4
Burnett's (Sir Wm.) Fluid, pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	1 8
Ca bolic Acid, ½ pound bottles, each	0 10
Ditto 1 pound bottles, each	1 0
Ditto 1 gallon tins, each	5 0
Carbolic Powder, (contg. 15 per cent. Acid) pound tins, each	0 10
Ditto ditto ditto ditto 28 pound cases, each	4 0
1lb to ditto ditto ditto cwt. casks, each	12 0
Condy's Fluid, Crimson, ½ pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto pint bottles, each	1 8
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	3 0
Ditto Green, pint bottles, each	0 12
Ditto ditto quart bottles, each	1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ltd.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite ; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of "L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

SAVORY & MOORE'S
BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

See Medical Certificates and Opinions.

Wholesale and Retail of the Manufacturers,

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And retail of all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY and MOORE'S DIGESTIVE COCOA, for Dyspeptic and Delicate persons of all ages.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. CAMILLE MONNET is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from the 13th inst.

VINAY & CO.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

AUCTION SALE.—1,064 (One Thousand Sixty-four Pounds) of BISCUIT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks, at noon, on MONDAY next, the 17th instant.

TERMS—CASH.

JOHN B. BENWICK, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 13th May 1875.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
THE "PHANTOM CHRYSTYS"
AND
D'ARCY READ'S
"GHOST."
EVERY EVENING.
Tickets at the Pavilion.
PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till the 26th instant, inclusive, for ERECTING two BLOCKS of MEN'S QUARTERS and their SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at COLABA. Plans, Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be seen, and Bills of Quantities, Forms of Tender and all necessary information obtained by application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Defences Office, Mazagon, 15th May 1875.

SPECTACLES.

THE Undersigned have on hand a very fine SELECTION of these valuable INSTRUMENTS, as well as

EYE GLASSES,
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS, &c.,

and invite inspection from all requiring *aids to the sight*. Consisting of

Clear Spectacles of Brazilian Pebble.
Neutral Tinted or Dark-tened Spectacles.
Double Eye Glasses of Pebble.
Single Eye Glasses of Pebble.

These are assorted to suit the various degrees of long and short sight, ensuring the exact power required.

The Spectacles are set in Frames of *Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, and Gilt Sterling Silver*. The Double Eye Glasses in Gold. Nickel-plated Steel and Tortoise shell, and the Single Eye Glasses are unmounted, being simply pierced for a Cord.

THE COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS,
CONSIST OF

Railway Spectacles, being Tinted Glasses set in Gauze Sides and Steel Frames.

Horse-shoe Spectacles ; Tinted Glasses, Horse-shoe Form with Sides of same shape, in Steel Frames.

Spoon-shape Spectacles ; Tinted *Goggles* in Steel Frames.

Plain Tinted Goggles in Gauze and Elastic Cords.

THE FULLEST INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

WINES.

CHAMPAGNES
FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Dry Silfery	„ 38
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS
DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 9
Christchurch	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped ..... Rs. 24 per d zen.
L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... „ 18 per do.
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5-3 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Crown" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

J. NEUBERG.

LIGHT WINES FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

GERMAN WINES,
STILL HOCK.

RIESLING	per doz.	Quarts	Rs. 13 0
Do. No. 1	„	„ Quarts	„ 14 0
BODENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„ 15 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„ 8 0
GEISENHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„ 16 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„ 8 8
NIERSTEINER	„	„ Quarts	„ 18 0
RUDESHEIMER	„	„ Quarts	„ 21 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„ 11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	„	„ Quarts	„ 23 0
Do.	„	„ Pints	„ 15 0

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

TH. BICHE-LATOUR'S
FAVORITE CLARETS

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz. Qts.			Rs. 10
Ditto	ditto	„ Pts.	„ 6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior		„ Qts.	„ 12
Ditto	ditto	„ Pts.	„ 7
MARGAUX, Dinner Wine		„ Pts.	„ 9
ST. JULIEN,	ditto Superior	„ Qts.	„ 18
Ditto	ditto ditto	„ Pts.	„ 10

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEZMELYER, 1865, White	per doz. Qts.		Rs. 17
ERLAUER 1868, Red	„	„	17
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White	„	„	20
Ditto ditto	Red „	„	20

SHERRIES.

Red Seal, Pale, Dry	per doz.		Rs. 20
Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	„	„	24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	„	„	26
Yellow Seal, Pale, Delicate, very Dry	„	„	28

5 Per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

BASS' PALE ALE BY STONE.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RUTTONSEY MOOLJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed with MURARJEE MOOLJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, to SELL unto him the undermentioned PROPERTIES. ALL PERSONS having any manner of CLAIM against the said properties or any one of them, either by way of Mortgage, Sale, Lease, Inheritance, Gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to notify the same to me, at my Office, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which, the aforesaid sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims whatsoever, which will be regarded as waived and abandoned. Dated this 15th May 1875.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold Land or Ground situate in Bombay, in China Butcher street, outside the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer, containing by admeasurement 133 and 3-9th square yards, be the same a little, more or less, entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay for Ground Rents under No. 2,156, together with the messuage, tenement, or chawl or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, fronting towards the north of the public road, called China Butch r Street, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 54, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruttonsey Mooljee, and are bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by the chawl belonging to the Jooma Musjid, on or towards the west by the public road, on or towards the north by sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the public road call d China Butcher Street.

AND SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government freehold Pension and Tax Ground, situate in Bombay on the Duncan Road, outside the Fort, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwer, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards and 2-9ths of a square yard, be the same l tte, more or less, entered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 47, for pension and tax, together with the messuage, tenement, or chawl or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 48, and fronting towards the west of the Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, and formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruttonsey Mooljee, and which said land, hereditaments, and premises are bounded as follows :—On or towards the east, south, and west by the property of Luxumon Runjee, and on or towards the north by the said Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road.

LACE AND LENO CURTAINS.

LENO CURTAINS.

NO. 121, LENO CURTAINS, 1¼ yards wide, 3¼ yards long, Lilly of the Valley Centre, with Border of same, per Pair, Rs. 10 8.

NO. 372, LENO CURTAINS, 43 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Shamrock and Spot Centre, with Handsome Border of Roses and Ferns, per Pair, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 472, LENO CURTAINS, 1¼ yards wide, 3¼ yards long, Fern Centre, with Handsome Border of Flowers and Ferns, per Pair, Rs. 11-8.

NO. 474, LENO CURTAINS, 43 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Running Pattern of Oak Leaves and Ferns with Border to match, per Pair, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 1672, LENO CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, small Pattern of Flowers and Leaves, with Handsome Running Border of large Leaves, per Pair, Rs. 12 8.

NO. 497, LENO CURTAINS, 50 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Water Lilly Centre, with Handsome Border, Water Lillies and Ferns, per Pair, Rs. 12-8.

NO. 802, LENO CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Pretty Running Pattern of Rose, Grove and Grass with wide Handsome Border to Match, per Pair, Rs. 13-8.

NO. 891, LENO CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Bouquets of Fancy Flowers Centre, with very Handsome Running Border of Pinks, per Pair, Rs. 14-8.

NO. 1114, LENO CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Antique Vases with Fruit and Flowers, and Handsome Grecian Border, per Pair, Rs. 17-8.

NO. 1124, LENO CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Pretty Centre of Cornflowers and Ferns, with Handsome Scroll Border, per Pair, Rs. 17-8.

NO. 3105, LENO CURTAINS, 70 inches wide, 2¼ yards long, Ferns and Fancy Grass Centre, with Rich Border of Ferns and Flowers, per Pair, Rs. 18-8.

NO. 382, LENO CURTAINS, 70 inches wide, 4 yards long, Fern and Ivory Centre with Running Border of Ferns and Wild Flowers, per Pair, Rs. 19.

NO. 333, LENO CURTAINS, 2 yards wide, 4 yards long, Creeper and Fern Centre, with Fern and Convolvuli Border, per Pair, Rs. 20.

NO. 3810, LENO CURTAINS, 2 yards wide, 4 yards long, Large Fern and Leaf Centre, with very Handsome Border to Match, per Pair, Rs. 20.

NO. 3206, LENO CURTAINS, 2 yards wide, 4 yards long, well-covered, Bluebell Centre, with very Handsome Border of same, per Pair, Rs. 21.

NO. 296, LENO CURTAINS, 2 yards wide, 4¼ yards long, very Handsome Scroll Pattern, with wide Greek Border, per Pair, Rs. 27-8.

NO. 2912, LENO CURTAINS, 2 yards wide, 5 yards long, very Handsome Running Pattern of Flowers and Ferns, with Border of Fancy Ferns to Match, Rs. 37-8.

NO. 2914, LENO CURTAINS, 2 yards wide, 4¼ yards long, very Handsome Scroll Pattern, with Vine Leaves interwoven and Border to Match, per Pair, Rs. 30.

NO. 2926, LENO CURTAINS, 2 yards wide, 4¼ yards long, Running Pattern of Fancy Flowers, with Fancy Fanion Flower Border, per Pair, Rs. 37-8.

LACE CURTAINS.

NO. 1704, LACE CURTAINS, 58 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Full Blown Rose Centre, with Scolloped Border to Match, per Pair, Rs. 9.

NO. 2300, LACE CURTAINS, 58 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Fleur de Lis Centre, with Scroll Border, per Pair, Rs. 10-8.

NO. 1226, LACE CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, 3¼ yards long, Fancy Grass and Flower Centre and wide Border of Grasses and Passion Flowers, per Pair, Rs. 14.

NO. 65, LACE CURTAINS, 60 inches wide, 4 yards long, Pretty Creeper Centre, with Border of Bouquets of Flowers, per Pair, Rs. 18.

NO. 2220, LACE CURTAINS, 48 inches wide, 4 yards long, Centre of Fancy Bouquets of Flowers with Border of Water Lillies and Ferns, per Pair, Rs. 18-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S
MEDITERRANEAN SALT.

By means of which a Sea Bath may be obtained at any time. It is much recommended for its bracing effects, and for its remedial properties in many tropical complaints.

Per 7lbs. Bag, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Rs. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a CLERK who can make out INVOICES and understands something of Office Work. Address "B.," care *Gazette* Office.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
[CELEBRATED]
STEEL PEN.
Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

GRENADINES AT 5 AS. PER YARD.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT, JUST RECEIVED, BY
M. BRESLAUER & CO.

S. ROSE & CO.
SUNDRIES FOR OFFICE AND LIBRARY USE.

	Rs.
DESKS and NEW PATTERN WRITING CASES of Wood and Leather, in every variety ..... from Rs. 10 to Rs. 120	
INDIAN DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX—Strongly manufactured in metal, Japanned in black with broad Gold Lines and Gold raised metal corners, secured with Hobb's Patent Lock.	
The Lid contains a compartment, fastened with Lock and Key. The upper Tray is divided for Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., and contains two Inkstands and a Ruler. The lower Tray is divided into two compartments, and there is space beneath in which to deposit documents, &c. ; size 15½ inches by 12 inches by

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 15TH MAY, 1875.

To-day's Liverpool Cotton Market has been very quiet, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, of which 2,500 were Surats. Spot quotations are unaltered in every way, but Reuter calls arrivale barely supported, at the same time quoting Good Fair Omra March sailing via Cape at 5¼d. per lb. an apparent decline of 1/16. The market will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, and throughout Lancashire the whole of Whit week is more or less observed as holiday, so that on that score alone we may look for at least an interval of quietness meantime perhaps the only other new feature likely to affect prices is the increased receipts here, which can scarcely fail to have a depressing effect on Surats. Advices from this side appear to have led to a satiled conviction in Liverpool that our receipts up to the close of the season would be at least 150,000 bales behind last year, but we are now on the total since 1st September, only 7,289 bales behind, and looking to the large quantity of Dholleras overdue, we shall probably be ahead again by the end of next week.

The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 14th instant compares with last week and the corresponding week last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	960,000	950,000	772,050
,, London.....	109,500	111,500	143,770
American afloat	140,000	150,000	272,000
East Indian ,, ...	300,000	280,000	400,000
	1,509,500	1,491,500	1,587,820
Price of Mid-Orleans	8 1 16d.	8 1-16d.	
,, Fair Dholleras.....	5¼d.	5¼d.	
	2 13-16d.	2 13-16d.	

The American figures to date are as follows:—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts.....	20,000	23,000	40,000
,, Exports to U. K. ...	16,000	35,000	39,000
,, ,, Continent ...	6,000	13,000	9,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept.	3,345,000	3,616,000	3,329,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,573,000	1,857,000	1,581,000
,, ,, ,, Continent	776,000	922,000	653,000
,, Stocks at U.S. Ports	435,000	326,000	387,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is dull and prices on Friday were reported nominal, but unchanged. Coffee continues firm at a further advance of 6d. per cwt. Oils and Seeds are unaltered. Consols are still at 94¼, and French Rentes have advanced to 102¼, from which we may infer that the Paris Bourse has recovered from the collapse reported a week ago.

In sterling Exchange to-day there has been no alteration. The feeling continues very firm, owing partly to rather more bills being offered, but mainly to the extremely limited demand for bank bills. We quote :—

Bank sight on demand	Rs. 104 ..... per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	Rs. 1d 7-16d to 15/32 ,,
Credits 3 do	Rs. 1d 7-16d. to 15/32 ,,
Documents 3 do	Rs. 1d 15-32d. to ½ ,,

There is less disposition to draw demand bills on Calcutta and the rate has accordingly recovered to 99½ to 100, but there are still sellers of 60 days' sight at 98½. Government Paper is weak with more sellers than buyers at current rates. Say Fours, Rs. 102; Fours and a half, Rs. 103; Fives and a half, Rs. 108½.

Shares to-day have been steady but with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies quotations are generally unaltered. Bank of Bombays are steady at 46½ per cent. premium. Bombay Burmah Trading Company have declined to Rs. 1 560 Dhurrumsey Spinning have fallen Rs. 20 and New Great Eastern Rs. 5 per share but other spinning scrips is generally held for an advance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share.

Cotton to-day has been steady with a moderate business doing at yesterday's prices. Receipts for the week are 71,552 bales against 44,584 bales last week and 61,704 for the corresponding week last year, the total since 1st September being 1,079,012 bales against 1,066,371 bales last season.

Freights have shown more activity to day than for some time past, both by sail and steam, a large business having been done, chiefly for immediate shipment. In the morning engagements by steamer were made freely at £1-15,—the s. s. Arthur having engaged a half cargo at that rate—but in the afternoon consignees asked £1 17 6. For the only disengaged Iron ship on the berth £2-5 was paid for shipment all the month and by wooden ships a fair quantity of cargo was booked at £1-13 9 to £1-15, the closing quotation being £1-16 3 per ton. The available tonnage of all descriptions is now very limited and if arrivals of Cotton continue liberal rates seem likely to advance further.

Piece Goods have been extremely dull, and from first hands there has been almost nothing done to-day. At a reduction of ans. 1 to ans. 2 per piece from current rates, however, there is some little enquiry, and it is not unlikely that we may see up-country buyers operating rather more freely to provide themselves with stocks before the setting in of the rains.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	6 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	94
12,000	1,000	all	71p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	6p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	734½
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	500
40,000	2511	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	125 no
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Indie.	106
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

18[illegible]	5,000	2,850	100p.s.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,625
800	2,000	1,100	50 p.s.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	700
100	50	all	15p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	600
200	1,000	200	00	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
100	12,000	1,000	200p.s.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,4 0
125	1,000	all	...	Bolloy.....	625
1,250	500	all	60p.s.	Bharat Cotton Spg (New)	570
200	2,000	all	400p.s.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.s.	Do New.....	350
1,4 0	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
400	1,000	all	675p.s.	Carwar Company.....	850
250	1,000	all	4 p.c.	Cocanada Press Co.....	1,200
200	1,000	all	175p.s.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,800
500	250	all	Nil	Dhollera F. & G. Co.	200
300	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
150	8,000	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,600
200	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Framjii Cawasji Press Co	3 0
200	500	all	100 p.s.	Fremel Press Co	400
1150	...	1,40	100 p.s.	Imperial Press Co.....	400
3125	400	250	60 p.s.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	427
600	2,000	2000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ,L	1,500
120	...	250	250 p.s.	Prince of Wales Press....	1,100
200	500	all	100 p.s.	Sassoon Press Co.....	900
400	500	375	125 p.s.	Scinde Press Co.....	420
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	900
124	500	all	12 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
400	1,000	...	100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	100

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	319 8	5 p.c.	G.I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	246
.....	£20	103 14	do.	Do. New £10 Shares	126
.....	£20	65 7	do.	Ditto	82
.....	£50	21 13½	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	do.	S. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£12 5	7 15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,205
7,500	150	all	...	Freere Land & Pier Co, Ld.	165
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	700
6,000	1,400	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning	1,300
800	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,270
200	2,000	5 0	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. C	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,055
250	150	110	10	Broach Mills	125
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurrumsey Spinning....	1,280
1,500	1,25	all	100 p.c	Fleming S. & W. Co	1,010
1,000	1,000	all	100 p.c	Great Eastern	1,120
700	1,000	all	100 p.c	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,040
750	1,000	all	100 p.c	Jeevraj Salloo Mills	1,115
...	...	...	500	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	900
.....	...	500	100	Madras U. Spinning	923
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,120
1,050	1,000	all	100 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	50 p.c	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	600
210	1,000	1,000	200 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,105
800	1,000	75	15 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
.....	20	12[illegible]	...	Bank of China 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ... 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,875	200 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,560
1,0[illegible]7	50	all	45 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	37½ p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	129
2,150	200	150	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Mackenzie Build'g Co..	25
1,200	500	all	7 p.ct.	Crescher & Co	200
.....	250	all	10 p	Vegas Patent Slip Co...	25

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th May as compared with that for 4th May :—

Liabilities.	4th May. Rs.	A.	P.	11th May. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	16,05,235	13	1	16,05,235	13	1
Treasury Balance	3,47,97,889	0	4	3,74,87,598	11	5
Total Deposits	2,12,65,479	3	3	1,95,17,4 0	5	5
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	5,99,906	3	2	2,66,835	0	7
Sundries	8,65,466	14	7	8,90,310	1	8
Rs.	8,11,28,631	2	4	8,17,60,541	0	8

Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities....	1,57,20,766	13	1	1,46,29,854	15	1
Loans on Govt. Securities.	85,81,6 2	0	0	77,97,871	3	5
Credits on ditto ..	75,65,719	0	0	99,98,871	7	6
Bills discounted.....	2,17,31,000	0	0	2,23,56,999	9	5
Dead Stock	10,77,342	7	1	10,76,677	13	11
Stamps	12,623	7	11	12,035	12	5
Balances with other Banks	5,61,184	1	8	7,27,709	7	11
Sundries	19,697	1	5	27,670	6	3
Bullion	16,0 9	12	3	62,643	9	9
Cash at Head Office	1,03,52,728	8	6	97,81,442	6	3
Do. at Branches	1,60,50,406	4	10	1 67,51,384	1	3
Rs.	8,11,28,631	2	4	8,17,60,541	0	8

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 8th May as compared with that for 1st May :—

Liabilities.	1st May. Rs.	8th May Rs.
Capital	56,25,000	56,25,000
Public Deposits	159 50,304	161,21,251
Other Deposits	62,65,714	63,59,597
Cash Credits	3,16,770	3,94,793
Post Bills	5,626	4,111
Reserve Fund	4,00,000	4,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Rs.	286,63,345	218,95,330

Assets.	Rs.	As.
Silver & Notes at H. Office.....	102,51,722	97,70,224
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	26,82,483	18,4,126
Govt. Securities.....	16,41,313	13,15,553
Loans	17,25,438	17,10,492
Account of Credits	5,03,549	5,3,999
Mercantile Bills discounted	26,18,434	26,27,718
Dead Stock	2,28,879	2,30,857
Bills of Exchange.....	13,92,713	13,38,342
Due by other Banks.....	5,59,511	13,60,117
Rs.	226,63,345	218 95,330

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British ship Bianca, 1444 tons, Commander J. Stanmaine, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 2,400 bales cotton, and 263¼ cwst coir yarn.

S. S. Ganges—Via the Suez Canal.—The British steam ship Ganges, 1,512 tons, Commander J. Welsh, sailed on Saturday last, for London, with a general cargo.

The ship Iswell, 1,578 tons, Commander J. McDonald will said to-day, for House, with a cargo of 8,850 bales cotton, 451½ cwts linseed, 2,436 cwts coffee, and some pack ages sundries.

The British steam ship Ocrun, 162 tons, Commander G. J. Baker sailed on Saturday last, for Coast and Cutwar with a general cargo and the following passengers : Mr. Pandoorang Hurree, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and fifty-six deck passengers.

S. S. Atlanta—Via the Suez Canal.—The British steam ship Atlanta, 1,743 tons, Commander J. C. Sham arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool, 14th April, calling at Port Said and Suez, with the following cargo 49 cases wine, 200 cases cotton, piece goods, 23969 packages iron, 569 packages iron plates, 2,244 bundles iron hoops, 60 bales twist, 30 packages paper, 15 casks fire clay, 70 cases tobacco, 12 cases umbrellas, 15 packages thread, 50 casks disinfecting powder, 10 packages color, 20 packages varnish, 5 casks copperas, 100 barrels sulphate of copper and some other packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs B. and A Hormusjee.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Atalanta (s).....	Steam	Liverpool, April 14

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Ganges (s)	Welsh	London.
	Ocrun (s)	Baker	Coast & Cutwar.
	Khersonese	Elliesg	Liverpool.
	Scotsra (s)	Sinrrat	Coaste & Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Ship Ganges, Staunes, for Liverpool.

Ship Irwell, McDonald, for Havre.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—

Steamer Arthur, for Liverpo l.

Ship Ashgrove, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
12	Himalaya (s)	Cotton	Port Blair, May 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
12	Coimbatore	....
	Prince Leopold	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
13	Meinam (s)	..... Calcutta.
	Latona	..... Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
12	Madura (s)	..... Rangoon.
13	Meinam (s)	..... Pondicherry and Galle
	Cornwallis	..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS—May 15.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Blenheim s, 20 cases slates, Esufbhoy Ebramjee ; 20 cases slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Phrenologist 4 packages plasaware and 10 packages panoramic balls, Nonjee Carjee.

FROM LONDON.

Rinaldo s, 40 cases cognac, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Zambist s, 5 cases dyes, Otamchund Moomchund.

Blenheim s, 51 cases yellow metal, Nursey Khutow ; 10 cases slates, Shaik Ahmed Noordin.

Maccdonia s, 4 cases thread, Bahboy Tyebally.

The following cases were passed from the Custom House from 11th to the 15th May 1875, by Cutler Palmer & Co :—

Cases.	Ex Steamer	Borrowdale.
4 Brandy	"	Zambisi.
20 Still Hock	"	Zambia.
50 Claret	"	Good Hope.
5 Still Hock	"	"
10 Barsac	"	"
6 Moselle	"	"
100 Sherry	"	Strathclyde.
24 Still Hock	"	Yeddo.
40 Cognac	"	Rinaldo.
4 Hogsh. Sherry	"	Mirzapore.
8 Octavos. Sherry	"	"

DAILY EXPORTS—May 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 200 cwts bones, Edward Bates and Co.

Bargany 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Blair Athoil 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

Stowell Brown, 550 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 800 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 110 cwts nigerseed, Rowchund Manockchund.

City of Richmond, 200 bales cotton, Remington and Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

Dreadnought, 240 cwts myrabollams, Rowchund Manockchund.

Louisa Fletcher, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co ; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Langshaw s, 75 bales wool, Hurridass Gangjee ; 1 bale cotton, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

Palestine s, 24 cwts linseed, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Setna ; 1650 cwts hemp, Muthoordass Nathoo ; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Lukhmidas and Co ; 208 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton, Muthoordass Vithuldass ; 58 bales cotton, Khimjee Lukhmidas and Co.

Bellona s, 33 bales wool, S Tyeejee and Co ; 22 bales wool, Sinanjee Nanjeeanee and Co ; 103 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 100 bales cotton. The L A and A Co ; 100 bales cotton, Davidsee Sreram.

Macedonia s, 50 bales wool, Khimjee Lukmidass and Co ; 125 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pittamber ; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten ; 40 bales cotton, Abdoola Moosa ; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Celia s, 12 bales wool, L J Bottlehoye ; 78 bales cotton, Mudon Koorpail and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Wookerda Khetsey ; 108 bales cotton, Lukhmidas Khimjee and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bejonjee and Co ; 119 bales cotton, Gunesh Vinayek ; 40 bales cotton, Chuttoorbhoy Loya ; 100 bales cotton Jaitha Purshotum ; 64 bales cotton, M Pereira.

Centurion, 200 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.

FOR LONDON.

Ardenlea, 9,642 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Teviot s, 3433 cwts mowrassed, Mahomed Premjee.

Woodburn s, 150 cwts horns, Dawoodbhoy Hascom ; 6 bales hides, Mahomed Goonjee ; 15 cwts myrabollams, Mecrally Nuthoo ; 1260 cwts rapiseed, Volkart Brothers ; 9 cwts fishmaws, L J Bottlehoye ; 179½ cwts coffee, Alla Cupa Chetty ; 16½ cwts sandalwood, Allabinbhoy Dewjeebhoy.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Emelia Barabino, 500 bales cotton; Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Potomac s, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Boadicia s, 15 600 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 263 cwts cocoanut oil and 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s. 25 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s, 54 bales cotton, H J A Khaluck ; 16½ cwts Fenuelseed ; L Vundrawandass and Co ; 272 cwts beerabole and 23½ cwts byealbole, Ledlabhoy Ghuttoo ; 20 chests opium and 13 cwts byealbole, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 150 bales twist and 15 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 21½ chests opium. Currimbhoy Ebrum ; 10 chests opium, H A Noormahomed ; 21 chests opium, H Goormookjee ; 52 chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 35 chests opium, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee ; 10 chests opium, Hajee Kasse Kilias ; 5 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 12 chests opium, Thackersee Sewsamull ; 34 chests opium, H Nursingdass ; 29 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s, 101½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 33 chests opium H Nursingdass ; 6 chests opium, G Sobegmull ; 7 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy ; 16 chests opium, Samsuthroy Khetseedass ; 5 chests opium, T Lukhmiarron.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 10.

Henderson, Lt. By Comst Dept, on leave, from Poona.

May 14.

Taylor, Col Md, Staff Corps, on furlough from Nagpore.

Rogan, Surg, B 2nd C I Horse, on furlough, from Augur W Hakra.

DEPARTURES—May 14.

Faithfull, Lieut, R A on duty to Trichinopoly.

May 15.

Henderson, Lieut, By Comst Dept, on duty, to Poona.

Rotherwill, Major, By 20th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 15th May 1875.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters the C-in-C is pleased to direct that whenever unusual delay occurs in the receipt of any articles of annual clothing, a special report is to be made to the information of His Excellency, accompanied by copies of all correspondence on the subject and it will be then sufficient to state briefly in the appropriate column of the monthly returns, the fact of such a representation having been made.

With reference to G G G No 459 of 1859 regarding the exemption of certain Regimental Stores from customs duty the C-in-C is pleased to publish the following Resolution of Government for the information and guidance of Commanding Officers :—

Govt's Resolution—Financial Dept. No 1442, 28th April 1875.

The orders are quite clear that Offi ers in Comd of Regts who import articles on their own account for the use of their men are liable to duty upon them. As applications for remission have been rather increasing of late, the Military Dept should be requested to intimate to Comdg Officers that such remission is by no means to be looked for as a matter of course, and that all such applications will be very carefully scrutinized.

The C in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Regt L C—Capt W H Stopford, Cadre 3rd Cavalry, to be third Squadron Officer vice Capt Gubb deceased.

17th Regt N I—Surg Major G F Brown, to officiate in medical charge.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India, on the 13th May 1875:—

Sub-Conductor W Cuwe, Ordnance Dept.

Corporal T H Morice, Unattached List, Comst Dept, is promoted Serjt from the 20th Sept 1874, under the provisions of G G O No 492 of 1862.

Sergeant James Lyrett, Unat'ached List, employed in the Bara ch Dept is remanded to the 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, in the rank of Private.

The following orders are confirmed :—

8th Regt N I—Regtl order, dated 28th April 1875, directing Capt Poole, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, as Ordinary measure vice Lieut Col Des Voeux proceeded on furlough.

23rd Regt N I.—Regtl order, dated 12th Feb 1875, appointing Lieutenant Dunlop Tuesday to officiate as Native Adjt, vice Jemadar Gurzan Sing proceeded on furlough.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

62nd Foot—Sub-Lieut D Robertson, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lieut M Mayne, 1st Squadn Subn 3rd L C, for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 12.)

Mr Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B A, Actg Mag and Collr of the district of Durbhanga, selected for special duty, is relieved of the charge of that district.

Mr Edwiya Samuel Moseley, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Nuddea, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Mag and Collr of Durbhanga.

Mr Charles Edward Buckland, B A, acted as a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the second grade from the 11 Feb last, the date on which Mr J G Veasey joined his appointment as Asst Settlement Officer in Chittagong, to the afternoon of the 19th April 1875, the date on which he took charge of the Office of Junior Secy to the Govt of Bengal.

Mr Cecil Arndell Wilkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Barasat Division of the 24-Pergunnahs, is posted to the district of Patna.

Babo Issur Chunder Mittre, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to have charge of the Barasat division of that district.

Mr W H Page, Offg Asstt Comr, Darjeeling, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 9(a) of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days

The service of Mr. H. J. Frew are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Financial Dept.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. E B Baker to be a Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, the following promotions in the Police are sanctioned :—

Maj Wil iam Leycester Nathornal Knyvett, to the first grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr John Shannahan, to the second grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr Donald William Dundas, to the third grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr John Mountstuart Elphinstone Gouldsbury, to the fourth grade of Assistant Supts of Police.

Mr Gloster Henry French, to the fifth grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr Francis Graves, to the first grade of Asst Supts of Police.

Mr Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, to the second grade of Asst Supts of Police.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has granted to the Rev A O Hardy, Garrison Chaplain of Fort William, leave for one month, under Section 12, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th May 1875.

The Rev F W Taylor is appointed to act as Garrison Chaplain of Fort William during the absence, on leave, of the Rev A O Hardy, or until further orders.

Mr. J A Hopkins, who was under orders of the 12th April 1875, appointed to act as Inspector-General of Registration, is also appointed, under Section 7, Act V of 1872, to act as Senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta. He is also appointed, under Section 7, Act V. of 1875, to act as Registrar of Parsee Marriages beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of the High Court.

Under the power vested in him by Section 7, Act XV of 1865, the Hon the Chief Justice has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Arthur Hopkins, C S the Offg Inspr Gen of Registration, to be Registrar of Parsee Marriages under the said act, within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of Mr. H. Beverley, C. S. on deputation, or until further orders, and also to appoint Mr. Hopkins, C S to act as the said Registrar of Parsee Marriages until he is relieved by Mr J A Hopkins.

Mr Neville Thornely Hyves, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Monghyr, is appointed to act as a Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Allygunge, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A G Tytler, or until further orders.

Surgn-Maj Samuel Bowen Partridge is appointed to be Consulting Surgn to the Howrah General Hospital.

Dr R A Barker, Civil Medical Officer, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Surg Lewis Richard Dawson, now attached to the Presidency Genl Hospital, is appointed to act as Civil Surgn of Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Dr R A Barker, or until further orders.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 15.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

The six weeks' privilege leave granted to Mr W L Louis, Asst Dist Supt of Police, by Notification No 171 A dated 22nd March 1875, is hereby cancelled.

Mr F H Fisher, Asst Mag and Collr, Agra, privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from the 1st June 1875.

Mr J C Robertson Mag. and Collr, Allahabad, three months, privilege leave, with effect from the 15th of July 1875.

M. Leer, Extra Asst Commr, Garhwal, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th May 1875 or subsequent date.

H H the Lt-Gv nor has been please to make the following appointment and posting :—

Mr R Lees, Asst Mag, Bunda, to be Supt of the Jail at that station, with effect from the 20th April last.

Mr A R Markham, Offg 1st Asst Mag, 1st grade, to officiate as Mag and Collr of Allahabad during the absence on leave of Mr J C Robertson, or until further orders.

Surgn A H Williams, Offg Civil Surgn, Azamgurh to be Supt of the Jail at that station with effect from the 10th April last.

Surgn L A Irving, H M's 8-18th Regt, British Infty, Banda, to the charge of the civil medical duties of that station, with effect from the 8th January 1875.

H H the Lt-Gov nor has been pleased to make the following promotion :—

Mr W W Church to be a Joint Mag, 2nd grade, vice Mr R J Crosthwaite, with effect from the 29th March, 1875.

Six months' leave of absence on medical certificate is granted to Mr C F Stowell, Managing Clerk and Head Asst of the Roorkee Workshops, with effect from 1st May, 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr E Willcocks, A. M., 3rd grade, attached to the Roorkee Workshops, will officiate as Managing Clerk and Head Asst thereof during Mr Stowell's absence.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Mr C Haop Superviser, 1st grade, attached to the Agra Sub-division of the Agra Provincial Division, with effect from the 5th inst, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Three months' privilege leave is granted to Sergt W Bowder, Supervisor, 2nd grade, attached to the Meerut Sub-division of the Meerut Provincial Division, with effect from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr J Cleburne, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, availed himself, on the 2nd instant, of the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 889-G, dated 16th idem.

Mr H J Carke, Ex Engr, 1st grade, has been granted by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, two months' leave of absence on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him by this Govt in Notification No 412E, dated 31st March 1874.

The services of Mr R H C Whittal, Asst Conservator of the 2nd grade are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Dept of Agriculture, Rev nue and Commerce.

Mr H W Comhist, Clerk, 1st grade, is temporarily promoted to be Supt, vice Mr Eastwood, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Provincial Branch, P W Dept.

This is in supersession of that part of Notification No C-171E, dated 23rd Feb 1875, which refers to Mr Condui.

Capt A Landon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, re-transferred to those Provinces from the Bengal Famine Relief Works, is posted to the Cawnpore Division, Ganges Canal, which he joined on the afternoon of the 24th April 1875.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails; closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 17 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	May 31
Kurrachee	" 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	" 14 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M
Australian	" 29 ...	3-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 13 ...	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion.....	June 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 4 ...	6-30 P.M. ...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9thJMay last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails, will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 anas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ..... May 17	Monday	May 31
" ..... " 24	Friday	June 4

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDIS

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, 15TH MAY.

The Ameer has offered the tribes between Peshawar and Cabul Rs. 6,00 (60,000 ?) annually if they will guarantee the safety of traders, &c.

MOOLTAN DIVISION.

It is believed that Colonel Ross, of the 14th Sikhs, succeeds General Payn at Mooltan, after that General's return from privileg leave.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANADMANS.

SIMLA, 15TH MAY.

Major General Barwell officiates as Chief Commissioner of the Andamans and Nicobar Islands instead of General Stewart, temporarily appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army during Major General Reid's absence.

PUNJAB APPOINTMENTS.

ALLAHABAD 16TH MAY.

On the retirement of Lt.-Colonels Howes and Shortt, the following promotions among the Punjaub Commissioners, have been gazetted: Colonels Mercer, Foster and Major Birch to be Deputy Commissioners 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class respectively; Messrs. Mackworth, Young and Trafford Assistant Commissioners 1st and 2nd ditto; Messrs. Elsmie and Burney to be Deputy Commissioners 2nd and 3rd class respectively; Messrs. Frizelle and Gardiner to be Assistant Commissioners 1st and 2nd class ditto.

BURMAH.

There is now no Political Agent at Bhamoo, Burmah.

The King of Burmah's arsenals are in full swing. It is stated that this is to please the war party and is not hostilely demonstrative.

GREAT FIRE AT PESHAWUR.

A disastrous fire has been raging in the wealthiest portion of the city of Peshawur since the afternoon of the 13th instant owing to a large quantity of woodwork about the buildings. With high winds and scarcity of water it has spread with wonderful rapidity; both civil and military authorities are working energetically and the native troops from the cantonments are employed day and night, the Sappers in blowing up buildings and the sepoys in removing *débris* to prevent its spread. The natives of the city are apathetic and render little or no assistance. The origin of the fire is accidental. A quarter of the city has already been consumed.

THE LANDHOURA CLAIMANT.

The Landhoura claimant has been sentenced by Mr. Markham at Saharunpore to four years' rigorous imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine or one year's more imprisonment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 15TH MAY.

The Regimental Exchanges Bill and the Peace Preservation in Ireland Bill have passed the final reading in the House of Lords.

OBITUARY.

General Sir Jno. Aitchison.

SERIOUS TRAGEDY AT ADEN.

ADEN, 14TH MAY.

Last night a sepoy of the Grenadiers shot Shaik Ibrahim subedar, one sepoy, one native artilleryman and himself.

The cause of this tragedy is attributed to jealousy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH MAY.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	51,000 bales.		
Do do Surats	14,000 do		
Do do Imports of Cotton..	69,000 do		
Do do Surats	8,000 do		
Do do Stock of Cotton....	960,000 do		
Do do Surats....	179,000 do		
Do Stock of Cotton in London	109,500 do		

Surats during the week have been freely offered.

LONDON, 14TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera 5¾.

The Manchester Market has been dull and prices have been nominal.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 3d.
8¼ lbs. do.	8s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	10s. 6¾d.
7 per cent. Comelly Re-exchange	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	102½
Bar Silver	57

CHOLERA has at last disappeared from Colombo. A few cases are reported from Galle.

IT is said that the maintenance of the G. I. P Railway Telegraph, which was taken over by Government from the 1st instant, is to be experimental for one year.

H. M. THE KING OF BURMA has offered a gold cup to the editor of the *Friend of Burma* for his advocacy of His Majesty's cause, but the present has not been accepted.

A NAVAL COURT has been held at Shanghai to enquire into the loss of the s. s. Fusing by collision with the s. s. Ocean. The certificates of the masters and officers of the Ocean were returned to them.

THE crop and weather reports for the N. W. Provinces, for the week ending the 13th of May, show that there has been little change in the weather, a small quantity of rain has fallen in some districts, and great heat has prevailed at Benares.

THE quantity of cotton despatched to Bombay, from the Central Provinces and Berar, during the week ending 8th May, amounted to 5,266 bales, and for the season to 299,575 bales, being 9,900 bales more than up to the same period in 1873-74 and 70,000 bales more than in 1872-73.

THE news report from Aden from 29th April to 6th May 1875 states that Sultan Haidara the Foodhlee Chief and his brother Sultan Hoosain are in Aden on a visit to the Resident. The Chief of Durjadi is in revolt against the Sultan and he has been joined by some of the Zaffare tribe.

THE China and Australian mails arrived in Bombay yesterday. From the *Straits Times* of May 1 we learn that the ball and supper to be given in honour of Sir Andrew and Lady Clarke was to take place on the 5th instant in the Town Hall. His Excellency expects to leave for India on the 23rd instant.

NO mention has been made in the commercial telegrams of the S. S. Hutton which left Bombay with invalid troops lately, con-equently some fears have been entertained that she may have broken down. No mishap has, however, happened to her, intelligence has been received that she was at Malta on the 12th instant.

A SMART shock of earthquake was felt at Lahore on Wednesday morning last at about ten minutes to two o'clock. The earthquake is described as being preceded by a loud rumbling noise, which was sufficient to awaken sleepers, and then the shaking of the earth became apparent. Then timbers in the roofs of houses rattled, and doors and windows kept up a brisk accompaniment. The duration of the earthquake was quite a minute.

MR. James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald* has, conjointly with Lady Franklin, purchased the Pandora which will be fitted out and will accompany the Arctic expedition. The enterprize of Mr. Bennett is extolled in this transaction, but nothing is said of the unfailing efforts of Lady Franklin to obtain every particle of information possible of the fate of her husband, in search of which she has heroically devoted all the means she possesses.

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Madras was held at the Bank's Office, on Wednesday, for the purpose of electing a Director in the room of Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot who resigned. Mr. George Branson presided. It was proposed by Mr. Jones and seconded by Mr. Ainslie, that Mr. A. Mackenzie of the Firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., be elected in the room of Mr. Arbuthnot. The proposition was agreed to by the meeting.

THE Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway appears to be fortunate this year. Commencing in the spring with the Governor-General's Durbar at Delhi, which drew the *elite* of society and most of the Indian princes with their followers from the Punjab, the autumn promises to revive the pageantry by a grand camp being formed in the city of the Great Moguls in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, when a further enormous gathering may be anticipated.

IN 1873, according to an official return just published, 103,506 Germans emigrated to America, while 27,431 emigrated to other countries outside Europe. Of the former, 15,450 were from Prussia proper, 13,725 from Pomerania, and 11,059 from Posen; while 1,419 were from Westphalia, 1,588 from Saxony, 2,114 from Silesia, and 2,189 from the Rhine Provinces; 9,865 persons removed from one German State to another, Prussia losing 1,630 and receiving 5,159.

WE learn from the Lahore paper that on Monday last between Amballa and Saharanpore there was a storm of wind sufficiently strong to stop the up mail train, and in spite of the utmost exertions of the engine driver the breaks were obliged to be put down, to prevent the violence of the wind blowing the train back. We have heard of such a case occurring once before, but never in Upper India. From the quantity of moistness in the Hills, large floods may be expected in the plains this season.

WE learn from the China papers that there has been more fighting in Formosa between the aborigines and Chinese troops, in which the latter did not come off better than they did in February last. The fight took place near Taiwanfoo, and the savages are said to have shown the utmost contempt for their foes. In the fight which took place in February, Capt Wang, the leader of the Chinese troops, was killed while trying to rally them. His second in command, Lee Chang Shing, having unmistakably shown the white feather on the occasion, has been since beheaded by order of the Chinese Government.

THE *Madras Mail* states that a Mrs. Ward, employed in the family of Colonel Moberley, R. E., has met with her death under peculiarly painful circumstances. It appears that Mrs. Ward accompanied her mistress to church on Sunday morning last, and on returning home went into one of the rooms where stood a stove, at which her dress accidentally caught fire. She rushed into the open air for assistance, and the flames increased and scorched her body to such an extent that the poor woman had to be sent off at once to the Vepery Hospital, where, after lingering for two days in great pain, she expired on Tuesday night.

ON DIT that the new scheme for strengthening the Judicial administration of the Province (the Punjab), as it is called, is to be put in force by the 1st proximo, so that in the course of the next week or two the *Gazette* should contain the names of those officers, European as well as native, who are to benefit by the increased allowances which have been sanctioned. Amongst the native officials, who will be gazetted, the Lahore paper says, will be recognized several ministerial subordinates of the Chief Court, and the proverbial "little bird" has whispered to us that seniority has been the principal qualification considered in filling the appointments of Judicial Assistants also that certain Judges of the Court of Small Causes, which have been disestablished, will be gazetted to some of these Judicial offices.

WE are told by a Calcutta paper that there are even in Calcutta, though the public may know it not, a considerable number of people who are refugees from the famine in Persia. Their position is said to be truly deplorable, and there are about thirty of them, Armenians or Persians, herding together in some part of the town called as we can understand, by the name *khurrut khana*. They are said to be in a state of distitution; but have travelled eastward in the hope of finding food to escape the inevitable famine of starving in Persia. With a view to help these people, and to send them back to their own coutry, Messrs. Martin & Co., of Dalhousie Square, are getting up a lottery with a view to raise funds, to enable these poor people to return to their homes. There are to be 5,000 tickets of Rs. 2 each, and the drawing is to take place shortly.

A HONGKONG paper states that a boat arrived on the 25th April at Hongkong from the mail steamer Gwalior with the intelligence of her being at anchor two hundred and forty miles to the south-west of Hongkong with her machinery disabled. The steamer in distance would place her in about thirty fathoms water, ray twenty miles off the N. E. point of the island of Hainan. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bombay left at midnight to tow her in; and as the weather is now so calm and the water so smooth, there is no doubt of her safe arrival very shortly. This news was telegraphed to Bombay and published on the 27th April. The mail steamer Lombardy which left Singapore upon the 20th April has on board a new piston for the high pressure engine of the Gwalior; the making good therefore the defect in the machinery of this vessel will only occupy at the outside a couple of days.

THE official year 1873-74 was the first year in which actual collections were made in Bengal under the Road Cess Act which was passed in 1871. The total demand amounted to Rs. 6,87,812 of which Rs. 5,58,287 have been collected, leaving in arrears Rs. 1,29,757. The Act had been introduced into nineteen districts, but in all of these the collections had not been made, whilst in Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Purneah the collections were suspended in estates which were held to be distressed, in Burdwan the collection has been postponed till 1st October 1875, in Hooghly one instalment only was collected. It is expected that the arrears will be collected without dissatisfaction being shown by the ryots. Under the Road Cess Act a cess on houses is made, the total demand amounting to Rs. 53,800, of which was collected the sum of Rs. 34,173. In the Hooghly district the house cess has been remitted altogether. The circumstances of the year must be taken into consideration in estimating the yield on the Road or the House Cess, which on the whole is thought to be satisfactory.

A LETTER from Simla May 8th in the *Delli Gazette* contains the following account of the selling of female slaves in those hills:—An annual fair comes off at Sheproo on the 11th or 12th, at which those who care to "see the fun" attend. I do not know if any of your readers are aware that the buying and selling of women is pretty extensively practised at these fairs. The *modus operandi* is all the females for sale sit in a row; any one wishing to buy one walks down the row and selects the one he fancies; the head man is then spoken to, who fixes the price to be paid, and if the buyer is willing to pay the price asked, the money is paid and the woman is led off holding on to her lord and master's coat-tails, or in the absence thereof to the end of his "dhotie" in token of her being for the future his property. All this is carried on under the very noses of the British, the staunch upholders of liberty and freedom, and the indefatigable emancipators of slaves! Being out of British territory however, I suppose the matter cannot be helped; but nevertheless a good many of these women are brought and kept within Simla boundaries.

THE Managers of the E. I. Railway are reported to have been seized with an extraordinary fit of economy lately, which displays itself in saving Rs. 29 a month in the pay of engine drivers by employing natives for the work instead of Europeans. One of the first fruits of this new policy has been a loss of one lac of rupees in the accident a few days ago near Calcutta, when the goods train driven by a native ran into another goods train driven by a European and ran away, killing engine and several carriages. The native driver saw that a collision was inevitable and jumped off his engine and has not since been seen. Most persons will agree with the *Englishman* "in pronouncing the present experiment as one which the public should oppose with all their might. This being the case, it is hardly necessary to consider the question of economy at all. From a public point of view, at all events, the pocket of the shareholder cannot be pleaded against the life of the passenger. Moreover, if the change is attended with the extra risk, as we think it is, the economy will prove a delusion, and the Company will have to pay more in damages and repairs than they will save in salaries."

THE *Bombay Guardian*, noticing our article on Wednesday last on the influence of Brahmins in every department of the State, writes as follows:—"All departments of Government are penetrated and honey-combed by the influence of Brahmins. We are not a British Government, but a great Brahmin power, says the *Gazette* and facts go far, we fear, to bear out the statement. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the other Presidencies to speak positively, but, with regard to Western India, it is notorious that in many of the offices and departments Brahmins hold the strings. The European head of the Department may wish to bring in this or that person, but if the appointment is not agreeable to the chief Brahmin clerk the place will soon be too hot to hold him. There are office cabals that have the power not only to eject whom they like, but to blast the reputation of any one who does not bow down to them. There is no country in the world where such powers of secret combination are enjoyed as in India. Nor is there probably any class that understand so well as the Brahmins the art of ingratiating themselves with their superiors; the latter are thoroughly persuaded that their Brahmin karkoons are simple-minded, sincere, unaspiring, truthful, disinterested and impartial. Just here is the danger. We think our contemporary has done well to refer to this matter."

THE latest advices from Mandalay state that the King has issued a proclamation in Mandalay enjoining his subjects as well as foreign traders not to stop their business transactions but to carry on their trading operations in the usual way, promising them at the same time, that on no account would he fight the English, and that their rights and privileges would in every way be protected. The *Rangoon Gazette* believes that there is some truth in this report, but on the other hand again, it may be said, if this is so, why is the King so busy in making preparations for the war, building forts all the way up the river, and laying in a large stock of provisions, if he really does not intend to fight? "There is a very good reason, however, for this, namely, the King must do something to satisfy his ministers and subjects—mere sham is quite sufficient to satisfy the Burmese. Steamers and boats are all busy carrying material for the purpose of building forts along the river, but if we consider that with the few unskilful workmen which the Burmese Government have at their disposal, they can not possibly accomplish their task—especially in so short a time. We are almost forced to conclude that the whole is nothing but a ruse.

WE have heard many wonderful stories of the sagacity and provision of ants, but nothing to surpass the following, for which the *Delhi Gazette* is responsible. If the story be true, the dividing line between instinct and reason becomes more difficult than ever to define:—"Are the rains about to commence? The east wind has been blowing for several days past, and the ants, those born meteorologists, are busy housing their stores of grain. The instinct of these little creatures certainly differs only in degree from the intelligence of human beings, as the following incident will testify. A few years ago there was a brisk traffic in grain at one of the stations of the E. I. Railway, and some observant eyes noticed that the ants were hard at work emptying their nests. Such a remarkable circumstance attracted further notice, when it was found that the stores which were being thus brought out consisted of seed of grasses which had evidently been stored against a rainy day. The object of the measure was soon apparent, for the little marauders were found to be replenishing their granaries from the stocks of wheat that were piled up on the station grounds. They had found in fact that they were short of warehouse room, and as they fully appreciated the difference between fine wheat and coarse grass seed, they had come to the resolution of sacrificing the latter."

CALCUTTA does not approve of the new loan if any reliance is to be placed in the following remarks of the *Indian Daily News*:—"The general impression in the city is, we are informed, that the issue of the loan is unnecessary, and that its effects will be evil. Already trade is crippled in a certain degree by high rates, which were made more stringent by yesterday's (13th) notification. The feeling is that there is not need for the loan, and the disturbance it creates at a most inopportune, not to say a critical period. Some are of opinion that Government, having intimated in the Financial Statement that the loan formed a part of their fiscal measures for the year, were bound to contract a loan whether they require the money or not. We cannot subscribe to the necessity of "keeping faith" in a matter of this kind, except under stronger need than is apparent to the outside public. It is said that though a part of the arrangements for the financial year, it must be carried out. On this we can only say that if the financial arrangements can be set aside in the middle of a year to double an income-tax, there ought not to be any difficulty or any objection to abandoning an intention to plunge into debt in the absence of necessity."

CURIOUS and perplexing, observes the *Englishman*, are the paths by which the Hindoo youth must acquire, and be tested in a knowledge and right understanding of English literature. But the jaunty confident way in which the native undergraduate takes his leaps over the pitfalls and sunk fences wickedly placed in his path by severe or cynical examiners, reminds one of a detached saying sometimes attributed to "the Hebrew psalmist," to wit, "Vainly is the net spread in the sight of any bird"—even of this anchandra. It came to pass in a recent First Arts Examination of an Indian University that the examiners, English, amongst other questures, bethought them to ask an explanation of the way in which the word "relent" is to be understood in the following passage from Thomson's *Winter*:—

. . . . . Perhaps the vale
Relents a while to the reflected ray.

This, it may (or may not) be remembered, occurs where reference is made to "the feeble touch of that sun-beam proof," by which he effectually strikes the gelid cleft." One might have thought that the phrase, "reflected ray," if it did not avail to suggest the context, might have given a clue to some ordinary and not very unusual application of the word pointed at by the relentless examiners. But no, Ramchandra Bew (as he will be called hereafter) following triumphant reply, which, we have reason to believe, represents pretty closely the student's answer: "Vale is a very great fish: it floats on the surface of the sea with its back turned skywards; and when the rays of the sun become hotter, it again drowns into the sea." The fatuous complacency and unmitigated absurdity of this answer might serve as proof that the writer need never aspire to any position in life where common sense and the knowledge of common things are required; but we are assured that Ramchandra passed. Let us hope that the rest of his replies were better within range. The one here given may perhaps be taken as a specimen of his perseverance; that he is determined to fish in all waters in the pursuit of knowledge; and that he will leave not only no stone, but no "whale" unturned in his voyage on the ocean of truth.

THE S. S. KING ARTHUR.

THE cause of the sudden leakage of this vessel had not been discovered up to yesterday evening. A second fire engine has been brought into use, and there were about six feet of water in her hold. This is very nearly the depth of the water when the leak was discovered but it is perfectly possible that the water may have found its way in at a point still higher up.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, Captain W. Fentiman, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr Goonie — Mr J Wright
Mrs Blackwell and child — Mr E Comber.
Mr G Pugh

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Roux and Master Phillips — Mr Manuel.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr W S Atkinson — Mrs Thornhill
Col and Mrs Madden — Mr W Mellor
Mr Sampson — Mr Leslie Crawford
Mr A Breul — Mr and Mrs Lord.
Mr H Will

FOR VENICE.

Surgeon-Major Dickenson — Mr and Mrs Griffith and child;
Mr W J Galway — Mr and Mrs Thomson and infant
Mr W A Baker — Lieut-Col W J P Barlow
Dr R H Perkins — Mr C A Latrobe
Mr E C Anderson — Mr Gordon
Mr H Earnshaw — General Olphorts

FOR ADEN—Mr F Schlueppер.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th instant.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, reporting his proceedings in the case of the steamer King Arthur which was reported to be in a sinking state at 11 A.M. on the 5th instant; and forwarding the report of the Harbour Master and letter from Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on the subject requesting that such action be taken as the Master Attendant may think necessary.

Resolution—To be recorded.

The following bye-law was sanctioned by the Trustees:—"Under section 35 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1873' it is strictly prohibited to bathe or to wash cattle or clothes with the water supplied to the stoughs on the Port Trust estate. Any person infringing this bye-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 for each offence."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—14TH MAY.

SOUNDY AND CO. V. D'ARCY READ.

THIS was a claim for Rs. 130 made by the complainant under the following circumstances. The complainant had, at Mr. Read's request, guaranteed the sum of Rs. 1,200 to Pecroo Mahomed, being the cost of the erection of the pavilion in which Mr. Read's entertainment is now given. This amount was to be paid by Mr. Read in three instalments of Rs. 400 each, the first of which became due about the beginning of this month. On account of this instalment, as alleged by Mr. Turner, who appeared for the plaintiff, there was a balance of Rs. 130 still outstanding, and chargeable against Mr. Read as for goods supplied and commission, &c.

Mr. Read who was represented by Mr. Morojee, did not admit the full amount claimed and disputed several of the items charged against him. After hearing the evidence adduced, Mr. O'Leary, the First Judge of the Court, before whom the case was heard, gave judgment for the plaintiff to the amount of Rs. 101 and costs.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Town Council held on Friday last at the Municipal offices, there were present:—Captain Henry, Chairman; Dr. Hewlett; Dr. Blaney; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.; and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq. Mr. Pedder, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Jacomb, his successor, were also present.

A letter from Government, appointing Captain G. F. Henry Chairman of the Town Council, was read and recorded.

MUNICIPAL PENSION FUND.

The Chairman said the first business was the consideration of the proposed rules for the municipal servants' pension fund. The Municipal Commissioner had prepared the rules and would explain the matter.

Mr. Pedder said the principles on which the rules were prepared were laid down in a resolution passed by the Council on the 27th April last, and he would ask the Secretary to be good enough to read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution, which is as follows:—

"The consideration of papers relating to the proposed establishment of a pension or retiring fund for municipal officers was resumed; and on the motion of Dr. Blaney, seconded by Dr. Hewlett, it was resolved that a pension and gratuity scheme on the principle recommended by Mr. Ravenscroft in his note of the 29th September 1874 be adopted, supplemented by a compassionate allowance for widows and orphans. And that a reduction of half-anna in the rupee be made from the salary of each servant on the fixed establishment of the Municipality." The Secretary also read the rules framed by the Commissioner.

Dr. Blaney—I think it is clearly understood that dismissal for misconduct leads to forfeiture of pension.

Mr. Pedder—It is quite clear.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee suggested that the chairman's name be added to the Committee, to whom the rules are to be referred.

After some discussion, it was resolved that the papers be referred to the Pension Committee, and that Dr. Blaney be added to the Committee. An opinion was expressed that it should be made quite clear that, in case of dismissal for misconduct, no refund would be allowed on account of the half-anna contribution deducted from the pay of municipal servants.

THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The next subject was the consideration of the report regarding the Municipal workshops.

Mr. Pedder said the matter had been referred to Mr. Carroll, and he thought the best way would be to ask the Secretary to report the report.

The Secretary read the report, which is as follows:—

W. G. PEDDER, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner

SIR,—In reply to your letter, No. 1353, requesting my opinion on some questions as to the workshops of the Municipality of Bombay as indicated in the correspondence you forward, I have the honour to say that I have had several meetings with the Executive Engineer, have inspected the shops, &c., examined the accounts furnished to me by the Chief Accountant, and have also had the remarks the Superintendent of the shops had to offer on the subject.

2.—It appears that the work done in the shops has been considered costly, and there has been in consequence no reason why the work in their own shops should be more costly than contracting immediately enforced. The rough draft of this report is signed by the Superintendent of workshops,—I have, &c.

RENNI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, May 13th 1875.

Mr. Maclean said they had nearly forgotten the substance of the previous proceedings on the subject.

Mr. Nanabhoy said not having read the papers, he was scarcely in a position to give an opinion on the subject, and suggested that the papers be printed and circulated; and that further consideration be deferred until the next meeting.

The chairman thought it was but fair that Mr. Macdonald should have a second trial.

Mr. Pedder said he was certainly of opinion that the workshops should be maintained. They had not been economically managed; and the question was how to make them work economically?

Mr. Maclean thought it was advisable to defer further consideration of the matter until they had gone through the papers.

The Chairman—Mr. Nanabhoy's proposition should be agreed to.

Mr. Nanabhoy said if he remembered rightly, a member at the last meeting of the Corporation (Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee) said they did not know how the workshops were worked, and he asked for information.

Mr. Pedder—And I think he replied.

It was ordered that the papers be circulated to the members of the Council, and brought forward at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

OCCUPATION OF MUNICIPAL SERVANTS.

The following memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the subject of municipal servants following occupations other than their duties as municipal servants was read and recorded:—

"Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay 12th May 1875.

"With reference to resolution of the Town Council of 27th April 1875, (copy of which is appended) the Municipal Commissioner hereby notifies that all officers of the Bombay Municipality must be considered to be on the same footing as regards the carrying on of any business or occupation other than their duties as municipal officers as the footing on which the Health Officer, Executive Engineer and Secretary Town Council are placed by sections 45, 44 and 26 respectively of the Municipal Act."

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION.

Mr. Pedder said he wished to mention one matter. He should think the Prince of Wales would be in Bombay in the beginning of next year; and he thought undoubtedly there should be a public reception of him here. The Town Council was the proper body for the purpose, and the sooner arrangements were made the better. He thought the Government should contribute, and the Municipality should contribute, which would enable them to make an extremely showy reception, something which would be remembered for a long time to come.

Dr. Blaney said the question seemed to him to be, if they had power to use the funds for such a purpose.

Mr. Pedder referred to section 32 of the Municipal Act, which says:—"The purposes expressly authorised by this Act shall be held to include the objects connected with the public safety, health, instruction, and convenience, &c.," remarking that the reception might be viewed as a public convenience hereafter. There was plenty of time; but he would suggest that the Town Council should consider what was to be done.

Dr. Blaney said the time for which the Council were appointed was limited, and therefore would be a new Town Council to receive the Prince.

Mr. Maclean remarked that the Port Trustees should be made to bear the expenses of the Prince's reception, as they would have the honour of first receiving him. (A laugh.)

It was then proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried, That the Council are of opinion that steps should be taken to give a suitable reception to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Bombay next cold season; and that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to inform the Council what arrangement he proposes to suggest.

THANKS TO MR. PEDDER.

The Chairman said, although this was the first meeting of the Council at which he had attended, he could not allow this opportunity to pass without referring to the temporary retirement of Mr. Pedder from the office of Municipal Commissioner. He did not think he could allow him to depart without expressing their extreme thanks to Mr. Pedder not only for the very able way in which he had conducted the duties of Municipal Commissioner, but for the great courtesy he had always shewn. It ought to be placed on the record. (Cheers.)

Mr. Pedder said he was very thankful to the Town Council. He would now leave the office in the hands of his successor who, he was sure, would give them every satisfaction.

CONTRACTS.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to a contract between Hajee Cassum Joosub and the Corporation for the building of a new chawl for sepoys at Vehar Lake, and the repair of the waste weir channel there, &c., at a cost of Rs. 7,904.

The seal was also affixed to a contract between Hajee Cassum Joosub and the Corporation for the construction of a building for the keeper of the cattle pound.

CORPORATION SEAL.

The Municipal Commissioner said there was one other matter which he wished to mention and it was this: Mr. Barrow pointed out that at present the city was without a coat of arms or corporate seal—the seal now in use being a temporary one only—and that the cost of obtaining a grant of arms and seal would not exceed about rupees one thousand. This amount a very well-known and highly reputed citizen had offered to present for the purpose, through a member of the Corporation, but he (Mr. Pedder) had not seen his way to accept this very liberal offer, as it appeared to him that the corporate seal was really a thing which a Corporation like this should buy for itself, or else do without it altogether. If the Council thought a coat of arms and seal ought to be provided, there would be no difficulty in providing the money. A design for the corporate arms had once before been prepared, but it was not approved.

Some discussion ensued in which the opinion appeared to be that, considering almost every corporate town in England has its arms, it was but right that a great city like Bombay should be equally well provided, and eventually Mr. Barrow was requested to prepare a report on the subject and submit a design of the arms.

The Council then separated.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

BARODA.

WHAT A CHEQUERED LIFE IN INDIA.

(*Hitechu or Well Wisher.*)

HER Highness Jamna Bai is daughter of Apps Sahib Maney Patel of Robiuitpoor in Sattara. The Maney family in Khattar Desh, which lies between Pundherpoor and Sattara, was distinguished for its soldiers in the time of Aurangzeb, who conferred upon them landed possessions in different villages in the province. Subsequent revolutions have reduced them, but many of them are still officers in Scindia's army and holders of large estates in the country. The late Khunde Rao Gaekwar married Jamna Bai from this family and married her in 1865. A great many vows to the Hindoo temples and Mahomedan Piers were made by him for the birth of a son but their appeals proved unsuccessful. Khunde Rao died on the 28th November 1870 in his 42nd year. Mulharrao the sworn enemy of his brother was taken out of his dungeon by Harriba Gaekwar with the permission of Col. Barr the then Resident. Bhow Scindia informed Col. Barr that Jamna Bai was pregnant but this fact was not believed at the time. Further enquiries, however, established the fact and Government ruled that if a son was born he should be the heir and occupant of the Gadi. The old party of Khunde Rao in the meantime was persecuted with cruelties and revenge worthy of a prince like Mulharrao and his counsellors Hurriba, Bulvantrao Khanvelkar, &c. Attempts were made to poison Jamna Bai and to prevent her from Anna Maney from seeing her. He ran to Bombay and Honourable Mr. Tucker and Mr. Wedderburn came to Baroda and received the Rani to the Residency in May 1871. Major and Mrs. Coles and Rao Bahadoor Gujanund Vithal were appointed to the charge of the Rani. Great hopes were entertained that a son would be born and Mulharrao was employing brahmins and fukeers to prevent the birth of a son. Guards were placed in all surrounding villages to prevent all frauds. The fate, however, decided otherwise. On Wednesday the 5th July 1871 a girl was born. This event cut off all hopes of Jamna Bai. On the 10th August 1871 Mulharrao was formally installed on the Gadi by Government. Jamna Bai was pensioned on Rs. 3,000 per mensem and allowed to choose her place of Residence. Mulharrao offered 8000 provided she lived in the palace, but wise Jamna Bai thought her life and honour were dearer than money and chose Poona for her residence. The whole party left in December 1871. The people of Bombay refused to show her any honour for fear of displeasing Mulharrao. Tatya Pooneker who accompanied her to Poona on the part of Mulharrao left her at Poona quite unprovided for. Mulharrao expressed his displeasure for her not going to Rahimpoor, Government, however, told that he must pay her pension wherever she resided. She was stript of all her ornaments, monies, clothes, &c., she was not allowed to take anything with her. Mulharrao after her departure set himself to revenge those whom he considered obnoxious to himself. Government and the Resident turned deaf ears to the sufferings and complaints of widows of those whom he plundered and caused to be murdered in Jail and elsewhere. Mulharrao became notorious for his cruelties and mis-government. Half of Mukunpoora was pulled down and houses and property of innocent men were confiscated. Fortunately for the oppressed people Col. Phayre was appointed Resident in March 1872 and he set about investigating the cases of oppression and tyranny, and Government became so far concerned that a Commission was appointed in November 1873, of which Sir Richard Meade was president. This Commission found Mulharrao guilty of the various charges preferred and was informed by the Viceroy that he must reform his administration or he would be deposed. He, however, paid no attention to the advice and held the stupid theory of being independent and at liberty to do what he pleased. His Dewan Mr. Dadabhai also encouraged the prince, who was already a restless intriguer and wicked, and wrote dispatches after dispatches maintaining this theory. It is in this view very difficult to decide whether Mr. Dadabhai or Dhamodar has done greater injury to the cause of Mulharrao. He determined to proceed in an opposite direction from that in which he was advised to go. He was told not to connect himself with Luxmeebai Jhansi, but he would not mind Government, agree to her husband Pandurang. He was told to dismiss Khanvelkar, but he was promoted to be Prutinidhee. He was told to redress the wrongs committed on Bhow Scindia, Munsee Rowjee Keshev and others by restoring to their heirs the property confiscated by him in the cause, but his determined answer was that his revenge could not be undone. All reforms stopt here and he formed a scheme of removing the troublesome Resident by slow poison. This attempt was frustrated like Trembuejee Denglia's assassination of Gungadhur Shastree in 1816. All outward forms of friendship were kept up and willing measures were employed to perpetuate secret schemes. In this he was detected and a court was appointed to investigate the case and Mulharrao is found guilty. In consequence of this result Mulharrao is deposed and sent to Madras on the 22nd April 1875. Government permitted Jumnabai to adopt a son and she is brought from Poona to Baroda with all honours due to a Prince on the 2nd May 1875 after an exile of 3 years.

We pray that Government will give wisdom to Jamnabai to choose that heir rule is beneficent and that the revolution which has placed her at the head of administration, was really for the good of the people.

CABUL.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

28th April.—The Amir is unwell. With the exception of the pysicians and some men of business, no one is allowed to see him.

The Amir desired Syud Noor Mohamed Shah to tell Nath Mohamed Ulium Khan not to leave for Turkistan until he had settled the accounts.

29th.—The following is from Jellalabad:—

"Shahmurd Khan, Hakim of Jellalabad, and Ghoolam Nuksbund Khan, commanding the Amir's troops marched from Lulpoorah for Shulman, where Nourozs Khan was encamped, and on their arrival there were attacked by the enemy. Here fighting took place in which about fifty men were killed and wounded on both sides."

30th.—The Amir received the following letter from Shulman:—

"The Amir's troops marched from Shulman to surprise Nourozs Khan, who was encamped on the other side of the river. Nourozs Khan hearing of the advance of the Amir's troops, ordered his men to sink the boats and bairas which were lying there. This was done and the Amir's troops were compelled to halt on the mountains about one mile distant from the river. Nourozs Khan with some of his troops, crossed towards the place where the merchants' goods were lying and took possession of all their property. A few merchants who were encamped on the bank of the river and who were under cover of the guns could save their things. Another battle took place last night between the Amir's and Nourozs Khan's troops, when about forty men were killed and wounded on both sides. At night Nourozs Khan removed his killed and wounded and in the morning fore men were found. The Mohamudzes and Mulkeds people have joined Nourozs Khan's camp in great numbers, and the Amir's troops having no boats to cross the river, have been obliged to retreat and return to Lallpoora. Nourozs Khan has now taken the ferry boats and still are encamped on the bank of the river. Several merchants have got back their goods by paying ransom to Nourozs Khan. Everything is cheap in Nourozs Khan's camp. For instance ten is selling at fifteen seers for the rupee.

1st May.—The relatives of the merchants whose goods have been plundered by Nourozs Khan, waited on the Amir and complained that their goods, worth about seven lakhs of rupees, had been plundered by Nourozs Khan, and that they were utterly ruined. 'As soon as Nourozs Khan is apprehended,' replied the Amir, 'they will get the value of their goods and something in addition.' 'Did we get any ransom for the goods which were plundered in the Khyber pass?' asked the merchants. The Amir was annoyed at this question and ordered them to leave his presence.

2nd.—The Amir ordered Moonshee Mohamed Hussun to prepare a memorandum of the losses the merchants have suffered, and to write to Shahmurd Khan to march *vid* Kurrulpa and attack Nourozs Khan at Gundab. He was also told to send some troops at the Boorya pass and surprise Nourozs Khan on his sides.

3rd.—A letter received from Jellalabad says:—

"The Mohmundees are encouraged by the retreat of the Amir's troops and are joining Nourozs Khan's camp from all quarters."

NEW FORMS OF TRADE RETURNS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THE Government of India, by desire of the Secretary of State, has prescribed fourteen new forms of Trade Returns to be filled up annually for publication in England. The directions given with them are that monthly returns, the totals of these are to be made up annually, and it is expected that within *a week* after the close of the year, the statements are to be furnished. Mr. Hume, the Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commercial Department, or some one writing for him, observes that "it is not anticipated that any appreciable trouble will be caused by the preparation of these forms." Those who are acquainted with the routine of business in a Custom House, know well that before a monthly or annual total for any single article of trade can be made out, the labour of entries in a ledger is considerable. In mercantile houses each constituent has a ledger page, and the number of account may not exceed two hundred. The entries in the Bombay than 3,000 articles of import and export for which there are separate ledgers. In Calcutta there is a special and larger staff for statistics, able to compile returns; but in several of the smaller ports in Chittagong and Burmah, a single clerk for statistics can only possibly complete in *a week's time*

t hours a great whip. So long as he is told where to go, what to do, and how to do it, Lord Derby may be trusted not to misinterpret his instructions. But in an emergency he would be as helpless as Mr. Bright's pill against the earthquake. Lord Derby is about as capable of inventing a policy as he is of leading an army. He can continue the policy of his predecessors, and he can consult what appear to be the immediate interests of English shopkeepers. He would try to measure a revolution with a yard of red tape, and is as qualified to foresee the contingencies of ten years hence as a mole is to penetrate with its vision a granite wall. It is well to remember that Lord Stanley's presidence in the Trent and Alabama cases was followed by the Washington surrender.

So long as nothing more is required for success as a Foreign Minister than to follow in the footsteps of an outgoing Government, so long as policy means imitation, and can dispense with originality and strength, Lord Derby may be trusted to do as well as any one else in the post once filled by Castlereagh, Canning and Palmerston. His strength and safety lie in his weakness; the limitation of his powers to reflecting a certain debased phase of national feeling, and to discharging routine duties with industry and accuracy. While Lord Derby's relations to his countrymen are easy to define, those which he occupies towards his party are more complicated. The Conservative party would scarcely venture upon the experiment of doing without the House of Stanley. It must be always remembered that it was the moral and social influence of the late Lord Derby which alone enabled Mr. Disraeli to carry the Reform Bill of 1867. Just as the present Lord Derby's name throws something more than respectability over a regime of short-sighted national selfishness and isolation, so it insures him recognition from his colleagues. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that Lord Derby will outrage his father's memory by going over to the Radical camp. There is as little reason to suppose that he will ever take his place as the leader of a Constitutional party in the House of Lords. Lord Derby's manner and character altogether disqualify him for such a post. A party cannot live on a diet of political negations, and that is the fare to which Lord Derby would treat his followers. But it is principally his lordship's personal demeanour and habit which would operate as an inevitably repellent force. Lord Derby's manner is not merely cold; it combines with a certain aggressiveness in its formality and brusqueness and indefinable air of smug self-satisfaction. Lord Derby is probably, at the present time, the most unpopular personage in the political circles of London. This may not be entirely his fault. It is probably not altogether pride which causes him to deport himself in a fashion which, in a less exalted individual, would be called ill-conditioned and ill-bred. One must remember that when Lord Stanley he was both snubbed by his distinguished father and shunned by his contemporaries at school and college. Perhaps it is the consciousness of his past which is the secret of his bearing in the present. Nevertheless the fact remains the same, and it is equally prejudicial to Lord Derby's pretensions to political eminence. At the Foreign Office his tepid patriotism may do well enough in a period of stagnation; but under no combination of circumstances could he essay the *rôle* of a political leader without bringing his party to disaster and disgrace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL.

ARMY RECRUITING.

Lord Elcho rose to call attention to the recent army reforms, and to move "that the state and prospects of our present army organisation, as regards the obtaining of a sufficient and continuous supply of efficient soldiers, are calculated to cause serious apprehension and demand some immediate remedy, pending the remote and uncertain results of a more complete development of the brigade depot system." The noble lord, after briefly glancing at the changes made in the army by the late Government, proceeded to argue that our military system, in regard to obtaining a sufficient supply, was now and always had been unsatisfactory. Even in the plenitude of our power, when we fought Napoleon at Waterloo, many of the men who fought for us were English criminals and foreign mercenaries. He would not revive the question of the abolition of purchase, although he was prepared to show that measure would cost the country from thirty to forty millions instead of seven or eight millions as had been estimated. His motion had reference not to the officers but to the men, and he should deal principally with the infantry, that being the real back of an army. He would pass by the cavalry and artillery only remarking in regard to the latter, that out of 336 guns we had only 120 on a war footing, and although we had 2,182 guns mounted for coast defence, we had only, on a war footing, men sufficient for 200. The infantry at home numbered in all 43,730, or, adding 7,100 for the brigade depots 50,830. Deducting from that total 12,991 recruits under twenty years of age, who could not be regarded as efficient and deducting also one-fifth for casualties, the whole effective force of infantry dwindled down to 30,272. In the colonies deducting only one-tenth for casualties, we had 13,726 men, and in the East Indies, deducting one-fifth for casualties, 38,900. Even if all those men were of proper physique, the figures showed a poor and beggarly condition of army, whilst the reserves, when they came to be analysed, were not a whit more satisfactory. The militia establishment consisted of 119,904 men. One year he believed that 25,069 men were enrolled and 10,069 deserted. (A laugh.) As regarded the physical quality of the men in the army, he found that in chest measurement they were inferior to the police, which showed the difference in result between paying 24s a week and 7s a week. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Stafford who would not object to the statement of a fact so much to his credit, namely, that he had handled a pick in his youth had been astonished, on paying a visit to certain barracks, at the physique of the men. Again, the physical condition of the recruits was unsatisfactory, while there was combined with that the fact of extreme youth, and he contended that it was undesirable to take recruits under 20. His opinions had been expressed as to the deterioration of the infantry of the line, while in the case of the brigade depot system when completed would be £385,785 a year. The contrast as regards the infantry between the years 1853 and 1873 was remarkable. In 1853 the total infantry on the home and colonial stations amounted to 74,840 rank and file; in 1873 the number was 72,450 but while the estimates in the former year were £9,002,715, in the latter year they amounted to £13,582,090, and taking the same calculation this year would be 64,972 beyond the cost so far as he could make out, would be £16,368,200. (Hear, hear.) It might be asked, "What is your remedy for this unsatisfactory state of things?" It was the duty of the Government to devise a remedy; but he found that compulsion for the militia was advocated by officers who were opposed to conscription for the army, while favour was shown to the proposal not to enlist men for the army under twenty years of age and then to take them from the militia. The rules of the United Service Institution forbade resolutions being put; but the manner in which his several points were received convinced him that the military gentlemen agreed with him as follows: That the question was urgent: that the meaning of the army was in an unsatisfactory state: that in the present state of Europe we should not trust entirely to the development of the brigade system of 1869: that the heterogeneous mass of which a regiment was now composed could not compare for efficiency with a homogeneous body such as the regiments were in the Crimean war; that no recruit could be reckoned fit for service in the field under twenty years of age; and that means should be obtained to call out the militia reserve, so as to test its strength and efficiency. It would be simple murder to send the soldiers we were getting now to meet such troops as there were on the Continent. The late Secretary of War had done many good things for the army, but his system would not accomplish what was promised, and cause all apprehension of danger to be unknown for the future. The present Secretary of War was the first who had recognised that something might be said in favour of compulsion for home service. What he (Lord Elcho) said *was*, "Don't Prussianise your army, but Anglicise your militia." (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, the noble lord pictured the threatening aspect of affairs on the Continent, and expressed his confident hope that the present Government would give to so important a subject the attention it required.

Mr. Brown said 78 commanding officers in this country had reported that they were satisfied with the recruits; 26 commanding officers reported that they were fairly satisfied and only 32 commanding officers stated that they were not satisfied. This showed a different state of things from that which the noble lord wished the House to believe was in existence.

Sir C Russell was afraid that if conscription were introduced, it would prove so alien to the feelings of the nation that we should have no army at all. He quite agreed that the army was in a far from satisfactory condition, but he thought the system of voluntary enlistment had not got fair trial. He suggested that a passage to State reward should be opened up through the army by giving a preference to men who had served in it in filling up all vacancies for which they were suited in the police, the post office, and other departments. He also suggested the re-introduction of long service with pensions; the making of the militia the real reserve; the allowing of officers to exchange at the discretion of the authorities between the active and reserve forces: and the retention in the army at home of men found to be unfit for foreign service. He also suggested disciplinary battalions, into which all bad characters should be sent. In conclusion, he would ask if there was really any objection to officers and men being marked on entering the service. Something of the kind must be done to put a stop to desertions. (Hear, hear.)

Major Beaumont contended that the short service system, which he thought was wisely introduced by Lord Cardwell, had not yet had a fair trial. He did not believe compulsory service would be found necessary.

Sir H. C. Pelly suggested that there should be a central depot for recruits and amongst other advantages a system of that kind would enable them to detect immediately such deserters as re-enlisted.

Sir G. Balfour thought that the debate, while perhaps, not allaying many of those apprehensions which had been raised in regard to the army would enable the country to see that the authorities were prepared to consider the means of placing the army on a better footing. He thought unnecessary alarm had been raised as to the state of the artillery, for never in the history of England was that part of the service in such an admirable condition.

Mr. Butler-Johnstone did not believe one word about the unpopularity of the army and contended that the real cause why they did not obtain as many soldiers as they required was because of the state of the labour market. (Hear.) In this country we did not, like other nations require large reserves. What England wanted was an army capable of being recruited when necessary to all its requirements. Now, where could such a supply of well-drilled men be obtained? In his opinion, from the militia, and he should like to see that force made permanent so that every able-bodied man in the country, whatever his position or rank, should be bound to serve for twelve months.

Mr. M'C Torrens denied that there were at present any exigencies which rendered it necessary to discuss the advisability of deserting to the semi-barbarous practice of compelling the people to undergo military service. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he was prepared to admit that the recruiting for the line was not in a satisfactory condition, and he called upon the Secretary for War to give the House a pledge that boys, who were not fit to bear arms, should not be admitted into the ranks in the numbers they had been.

Colonel North added his testimony as to the inefficiency of the army, and especially as to the uselessness of boy recruits.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman remarked that when hon. and gallant members pursued the destructive argument their unanimity was wonderful, but when they came to suggest remedies for the alleged evils they were wide as the poles asunder. He pointed out that the deficiency in the numbers of the reserve would be made up when the men who had joined Lord Cardwell's short-service system began to pass out of the army—(Hear hear)—and quoted official papers and statistics to show that the present state of recruiting was far more satisfactory than had been represented, and that there was a steady decrease in the percentage of deserters to recruits. In speaking of the pay of the soldier it was necessary to take into account the food, clothing, comforts, and luxuries which were provided for him, and which were far beyond what most of the working classes were able to procure. (Hear, hear.) He defended the brigade depot system, as calculated to create a more favourable opinion of the army in the various localities among those likely to join it. There were great difficulties in the way of having separate armies for India, the colonies, and home, in favour of which some arguments had virtually been directed. The noble lord had not said he was in favour of conscription, but he implied that he had no great distaste to it. It appeared to him (the hon. member) that conscription, however applied—whether in force for the army, militia, or any branch of the service—would be a most unfair means of carrying out the military arrangements of the country. (Hear, hear.) He reminded the House that short service and localisation were adopted only a few years ago, and neither had really been tried at all. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel Bartlelot asserted that the late Government had left many things to be done by their successors which they themselves should have done. Notwithstanding former anticipations, recruits were still supplied by that class which had always sent them to the army. As to conscription, he found that during the last four years, 181,161 men had been recruited for the militia and 79,193 men for the army. How could they ask for a conscription when they could get so many men in the face of the demands of labour? (Hear, hear.) He asked that the first twenty five regiments should be filled up, so as to be fit at any moment for foreign service. Then every man in the reserve should be called up for twelve days' training every year.

Colonel Mure deplored the apathy in the country upon this subject. It was the custom to place at the head of our services unprofessional gentlemen. He would recommend them to qualify themselves by reading the history of the sufferings of our recruits in the Crimea, and the narative of the Indian mutiny. He understood that it was the business of the War Office and the Commander-in-Chief to be acquainted with the condition of the army and the recruits. If those departments did their duty, where was the need for commissions and committees of inquiry? He quoted statistics to prove that a large amount of the sickness at Aldershot was among boys under twenty. He argued that for the fourteen millions we spent every year we could not put 40,000 men in the field and he charged upon the authorities that the present system was based upon perjury at which the authorities connived in order to be able to send any recruits to India.

Mr G Hardy, in replying to the various speeches which had been delivered said he desired to give a fair trial to the scheme of his predecessors, and therefore he was proceeding slowly and making no rash changes, though he must say that he regretted that in that scheme something more was not done to get a reserve. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Finsbury (Mr. Torrens) had called upon him to give a pledge that none but soldiers of a certain age should be sent out to India. He could give no such pledge, because there were no means of ascertaining that those men were of the age that they said they were; besides which, they were not sent abroad without it being supposed that they were of suitable age, according to a medical certificate. Another hon. member (Mr. B. Johnstone) had suggested that they should cut down the regular army, and have a permanent militia. This was quite a new proposal, and would require the most serious consideration. It had been argued that they ought to give civil employment to soldiers who had left the army, but this had been tried in the Post Office, and had been found to be a failure. Amongst the other suggestions which had been thrown out was that they should establish disciplinary battalions, in which the bad characters of the army should be made to serve; but they must recollect that soldiers deserted for several and different reasons—not only because what they termed "a spree," and he did not think the country would be very much pleased to have battalions entirely composed of bad characters, who were to be sent to serve in India or the colonies. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Finsbury had said that no man ought to be enlisted to serve in the army unless he was 20 years of age.

Mr. Torrens: For foreign service.

Mr. G. Hardy said others had gone further, and included home service; but he ventured to say that those who were acquainted with agricultural or factory work would find many a young man of 18 or 19 years of age able to earn the full wages of an older man. He concluded by stating that he deeply felt the responsibility of his position as Secretary for War and knew that there was much room for improvement in the army but he hoped the noble lord would rest satisfied with having made his suggestions, and would not persist in asking the opinion of the House on his motion, the passing of which would only have the effect of forcing him to a premature decision and of casting discredit on the army. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of Hartington, while frankly acknowledging the fairness of the statement just made by the right hon. gentleman, and expressing a desire that he should have plenty of time for the completion of his plans, took exception to a remark he had made as to the smallness of the numbers, and said the same means of increasing it were open to him as had been to Lord Cardwell. The present state of matters, it must be admitted, was not the fair and pure outcome of the system introduced by Lord Cardwell, but was nothing more than the remains of the old system of which Lord Cardwell recognised the evils, and which he had replaced by the present one. As to the state of recruiting, they had heard a good deal of declamation about the wrongs which had been done to India; but he preferred to accept the official report and statistics, showing that in general the officers were satisfied with the recruits and that the mortality in the army was decreasing rather than increasing. (Hear hear.) He did not wish to gloss over the errors of the army, and had no doubt there was a good deal still to be done; but experience showed that the present rate of pay attracted a considerable proportion of recruits from the class of men engaged in unskilled labour—indeed, so far from thinking the number small, he was astonished to find it so large. (Hear. hear.) At present it was looked on rather as a disgrace to enter the army, and it must be admitted our barrack-rooms were not very desirable places for respectable young men to go to. He believed, though it might sound some what paradoxical, that the quality—and possibly the quantity—of recruits might be improved if instructions were given that more stringent regulations should be enforced as to the character of men admitted to the army. (Hear, hear.) He thought that would raise the moral tone of the profession of arms, and that there would be no necessity for anything like conscription or a militia ballot. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Elcho expressed his disappointment that the Secretary for War had not promised to do anything definite, and then withdrew his motion.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLDBOND STREET, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS.....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA.....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA.....1873—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, &c. manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.
Wholesale Agents in Bombay.....D. S. KEMP & Co.

EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co. Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

and only in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town.
Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CREAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,
Invite attention to their Illustrated 130 page Catalogue, and Outfitting List, 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.
PATTERNS FREE.
LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.
Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrement.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.
Sole Agents for the "Wanser" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.
Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.
Price List can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Bophikana* Newspaper, Calcutta.
TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.
Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £30 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 6d. per lb.
Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messs.
D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY
GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY
ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. do. 5 ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do 3½ do do
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £6,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 600,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.
INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.
Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
14, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.
MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, is large, therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the air cool & compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 30th March 1875.

BASS' BEER and GUINNESS' STOUT,
BOTTLED BY EDWARD AND GEORGE HIBBERT.

BEER, QUARTS	at Rs. 5 12	0 per dozen.
Do. PINTS	,, 3 12	0 do.
STOUT, QUARTS	,, 5 12	0 do.
Do. PINTS	,, 3,12	0 do.

1, Dean Lane. S. S. MACNAGHTEN.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
Is pre-eminently an *honest* Wine.
Quarts .....Rs. 10 | Pints .....Rs. 5-8
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.
GERMAN WINES.
Hocks.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen.	Quarts Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING ERRENBREITSTEIN	40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,, ...	30 0	17 0
RUDESHEIM ,, ...	30 0	...
NIERSTEIN ,, ...	25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM ,, ...	24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (GlassJugs), ,, ...	22 8	...
LAUBENHEIM ,, ...	16 0	9 0

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	30 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	36 0	21 0
SCHLOSS ZIBERG (STILL)	30 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE ,, ...	27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,, ...	...	13 0
WINNINGEN ,, ...	20 0	10 8

In Cases of 1 dozen Quarts and 2 dozen Pints.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FORSALE—1 DOUBLE BARREL BREECH LOADING RIFLE, Dougall's Lock-fast, 12 Bore, in case complete, with FORSYTH'S SWEDDING MACHINE, ALSO FOR SALE.
A nice BROUGHAM and HORSE with HARNESS, complete, belonging to a Gentleman proceeding to England.
A first-class Palanquin Office SHIGRAM, price moderate.
TO BE LET.
A Commodious BUNGALOW, furnished or unfurnished, situated at Malabar Hill, Kurrack Road, near Gibbs Road from 1st May next, lately vacated by E. Deschamp, Esquire, rent moderate.
Apply to.
JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
No. 5 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,
THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING
For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 26th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.
BOOK-BINDER'S SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT
AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH;
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the well known PREMISES in Rampart Row, now in the occupation of the Bombay Club. For particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a comfortable newly-built HOUSE in Middle Colaba, with three Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room, Dining-room and a spacious Verandah, all facing the sea on the west side. Drawing-room and Verandah oil-painted, water laid on. The house is matted throughout and commands a charming view of Malabar Hill. For Rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
28, Meadow Street.

TO LET.—The HOUSE No. 54, Hornby Row, lately occupied by the Scottish Education Society; also stables at the rear. Apply to THEEBHOWANDASS LULLOOBHOY at Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, 5, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH
DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.
No. 1 Sweep, Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.
WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN
On 21st MAY.
Applications and remittances to be made to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.
N. B. Please write Legibly.
Full particulars every Tuesday.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of May 1875, at 1 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hossajee Street, to transact the following business:—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1874.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the Current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
V. To transact any other business that may be laid before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 17th Instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 3rd May 1875.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE
ART UNION PRINCIPLE.
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.
25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.
Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employés who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.
101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs. 8,000		4 Prizes of Rs. 100	
1 ,, ,, 3,000		6 ,, ,,	75
2 ,, ,, 1,000		10 ,, ,,	50
4 ,, ,, 500		11 ,, ,,	40
4 ,, ,, 250		11 ,, ,,	30
4 ,, ,, 200		14 ,, ,,	20
4 ,, ,, 150		20 ,, ,,	15

Due notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad as soon as all the tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the members of the Executive Council, G. Gahagan & Co., Commission Agents, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Bombay, or the General Secretary.
F. T. ATKINS,
15, South Road, Allahabad.
N. B.—Applicants are requested to write their address plainly so as to prevent mistakes.

CHOLERA,
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.
As domestic safeguards, especially in Households beyond the reach of prompt medical aid, the experience of a long series of years has proved the superiority of the following remedies.
TREACHER'S ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
(Astringent Anodyne and Antispasmodic.)
In all stages of the above diseases has been found invaluable.
Cash Price per bottle, Rs. 1 and Rs. 1-8.
LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURES.
As used and recommended by the Local Government and Health Department.
Prepared according to Dr. Leith's Original Prescriptions.
Cash Price per bottle with Opium, pints Rs. 1-4, quarts Rs. 2-4
,, ,, without ,, ,, 1-0, ,, 1-8
TRIPLE CONCENTRATED
ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR.
Prepared from Dr. Rubini's Formula.
Cash Price per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

	Cash prices.
Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder, per bottle..... Rs.	1 8
Essence of Peppermint..... ,, Rs. 1 and Rs.	2 0
Concentrated Essence of Ginger ,, Rs. 1 and Rs.	2 0
Etherodyne (Savory and Moore's)... ,, Rs.	1 12
Chlorodyne, (Collis Browne's)..... ,, As. 12 & Rs.	1 8
Gelatine Disks..... ,, ,,	2 4

TREACHER & COMPANY (LTD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM
AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captain of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation. They solicit a continuance of favours, and for articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—
Blue Light and Rockets, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 35 per cwt.
De. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Steam Engine with Boiler complete.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Copper and Brass Pipes of Sizes.
Scotch and Portland Cement in
Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Mill Stores.
Roller Skins.
Bandline Twine.
Paint Oil of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes
Fire Bricks.
N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1875.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.
CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.
We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.
The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.
CONTENTS.
Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jehlumpoora Kelanan Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamer.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W